





## Subscription to the "Standard"

30 PER MONTH.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding twelve lines inserted three times for 85.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## The Standard.

"Nil in die, nil in nocte, nil in die, nil in nocte."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we had no steamers from Montevideo, Uruguay, or Rosario, and consequently very little news. Owing to the rain on Thursday, the Rio del Plata did not leave until last evening, consequently we cannot expect any news from Montevideo before Sunday morning. There are many who believe that the Paven to-day will bring us important news from up the river; but as she will not have the Corrientes mails, we do not anticipate anything very important.

Mr. Martin Pagardoy, our agent in San Pedro, called on us yesterday, and gave us some rather afflicting details respecting the police outrage, which we published some months ago. Mr. Pagardoy assures us that the unfortunate Irishman was actually hanged, and dragged through the streets by the police; that several neighbours went to the judge and offered their testimony, but that the judge sent them about their business; that the Government inquiry is a regular farce, as the judge in San Nicolas only called the 'teniente,' and another policeman to give evidence, who, of course, being the very culprits themselves, gave their own version of the case. We call the attention of the Government to this very shocking case, and insist upon a fair, impartial inquiry into the matter. These policemen and the judge must be punished. We trust that our talented provincial minister, Sr. Cardenas, will sift the matter to the bottom.

The Boca was thrown into the greatest excitement yesterday by the discovery of a drowned Italian on the bank of the river. The body has not yet been identified, and was in a shocking state when found.

Near Monte Grade we hear of another murder perpetrated by a boy. The victim was a youth also, and lay hidden in the thistles for days. The murderer, it is said, is at liberty, and has been seen at Canuelas.

In the subscription list for the Bombay sufferers, which we published yesterday, the unknown firm of Galbraith and Dunbar figured as subscribing £2. This was a mistake, but luckily not ours, as we published an exact copy of the list which we received from the Minister. Messrs. Galbraith and Hunter, the well-known mercers and clothiers in Calle Defensa, was the firm which responded to the appeal on behalf of the suffering British seamen.

The races which are advertised for to-morrow, at Belgrano, promise to be well attended, as the entry of horses is greater than usual. 'Cockerow,' a *meziza*, is also entered; he belongs to a subscriber, and we hope will win; he is one of Mr. Latham's celebrated breed.

The Estrella del Norte arrived in the Tigre yesterday from San Pedro. She brought down a good list of passengers. The camps on the banks of the Paraná are in splendid condition, and the thistles in many places are beginning to fall. A great camp fire was roused in the direction of San Nicolas, but we failed to obtain particulars.

On Wednesday a little boat belonging to one of the Brazilian gunboats capsized off the gas-house; there were five men in the boat, three of whom we regret to say were lost.

The Iron King is anchored off the mole. There are two vessels in port with railroad iron for Rosario, and two more are expected: the Iron King will take them all in tow.

The people in Pilar have subscribed \$1,215 for the Bombay sufferers, and in other country towns similar subscriptions have been set on foot.

The wreck of the unfortunate Bombay, it appears, lies right in the entrance channel to Montevideo, and our colleague, the "Nacion Argentina," very properly suggests that a light or signal should be erected for the purpose of warning ship captains who may be ignorant of the sad catastrophe. We hear that the guns and machinery can be taken out, but it is feared that they will prove so damaged as to be utterly useless.

Respecting the statements which appeared in the Montevidean papers about the preparations for rebellion, etc., in Entre Rios, were authorized to flatly contradict them, by an English gentleman who arrived the other day from Gualeguaychú.

As there were no gunboats or steamers from the Uruguay yesterday, we conclude that either Flores has not fought Saá, or has got defeated. We doubt not we would have known it before this, had he been victorious.

To-day Mr. Gowland's horse and mule auction takes place at the Boen; hay, bran and barley will also be knocked down to the highest bidder.

The bank question still continues, and a meeting of depositors is mooted, to compel the bank to raise the rate of interest under the threat of a withdrawal of the deposits. We oppose this, as the bank is not at present in a condition to pay off the depositors, and consider it as a rather dangerous trick to force the Provincial Bank to come forward, and realize any of its securities at the present moment.

The Brazilian Steam-boat Company is in liquidation, and the subvention of the Brazilian Government, we understand, has been passed to the company to which the Ranger belongs.

The Laguna de los Padres is now becoming thickly stocked with English, Irish, and Scotch. We heard of an estancia purchased by a Scotswoman down there the other day. The land cost \$550,000 per square league. The land is represented to us as the finest and best in the province: no Indians, no robbers. We advise our friends to make a trip in that direction.

The celebrated marine painter, Mr. Dodge, has sent us a very fine picture, representing the seizure of the Marquis de Olinden by the war-steamer Tacuari. It can be seen at our office, and merits inspection. The Paraguayan steamer is firing on the Brazilian, which is under full steam pressure, trying to escape; the steward of the Brazilian is running across the quarter-deck to acquaint the captain, whilst the Paraguayan guns are belching out fire and smoke.

The National Government has named Mr. Samuel R. Phillips to be emigration agent for the Argentine Republic, with a salary of twelve hundred patacons per annum. This is about the best step that President Mitre has taken since he became President, and will prove of lasting benefit to the Argentine nation.

## THE FEDERAL PARTY.

An article, which appeared in Wednesday's "Standard," entitled "The Federal Party," has elicited from our colleague, the "Nacion Argentina," some remarks. Were it possible to avoid the discussion of local politics, we would never occupy the time of our readers with such subjects, but unhappily the struggle between political parties for power is so constant, and the efforts of clique against clique so persistent, that matters of the most vital importance for the welfare and progress of the country cease to command interest; and far more attention is paid to the news from Flores, or the latest from Corrientes, than to the prospect of the wheat harvest or the condition of the camps. Such being the case, we are obliged to deal with the passing subjects of the hour; but we always study to avoid any entangling alliance with either of the great parties which divide this country, regarding it only as our duty to afford every support to the legitimate authority of the land. So much is at present said about the critical position of the Argentine Government, and the dangers which surround the party in power, that we felt bound to define the attitude of the Federal party, but in doing so, we observed the strictest impartiality, leaning to neither side. Nevertheless, our colleague, the "Nacion," takes exception to our remarks,

and accuses us of dubbing the Federal party as the most influential and respectable, in the Republic; a statement which we never made, but a fact which we are by no means prepared to contradict. On the contrary, we most distinctly affirmed that the members of the party known as the Unitario in the city of Buenos Ayres, are composed of the well educated and polite portion of our society; but in the provinces it is precisely the reverse, at least if we are to attach any credit to the exchanges which we receive. The statement that the "Standard" is opposed to the National Government is gratuitous as it is incorrect. We uphold the Government and have stood by President Mitre before the colleague which attacks us sprung into existence. Solely actuated with the desire that President Mitre should be thoroughly acquainted with the real state of affairs, we give publicity to matters which among our foreign colleagues find no echo. The Federal party, we have said it and repeat it, is raising its head in these countries, and the cause of its resurrection is attributable more to the ceaseless efforts of the unitario party for its utter extinction than anything else. Let alone, and with a conciliatory administration, it can never hope for power so long as the memory of Rosas is detested, and the name of Mitre identified with peace and progress. But, on the other hand, if the extermination of the Federal party is attempted abroad, it will most assuredly result in kindling the smouldering embers at home, and the wars of the two parties will form the history of this country for the next fifty years to come.

## AFFAIRS IN MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Dec. 21, 1864.

For a week past there has been an almost entire suspension of communication between this city and Buenos Ayres, and as our news from Paysandú comes by way of Buenos Ayres, we were until yesterday morning ignorant of what had happened at that heroic town since the 11th. Yesterday, the Rio de la Plata arrived at last with important news, which has roused the enthusiasm of the excitable Montevideans to the highest pitch. I was awakened by the discharging of artillery, the bursting of rockets and the energetic ringing of church bells, and, on hurrying to the Plaza, found it filled with crowds of people, who were especially grouped in front of the Department of Police, where the rockets were being fired.

It was natural enough that the news of the continued resistance of Paysandú should excite this joyful community, for in truth it is one of the few events of recent times in this region, which has something of the heroic stamp. We are wearied beyond measure at the petty skirmishes and guerrillas, which, without showing a single soldierly quality, have, nevertheless made up the staple of Oriental warfare for twenty months past. It is refreshing to find one man who, like Leandro Gomez, knows his own mind and has something like a conception of what it is to risk his present safety in the support of an idea. In my own opinion, the resistance of Paysandú has a still further value, for I believe it to be the turning point of the destinies not only of the Oriental Republic, but, in a certain sense, of the whole River Plate. By this time the army of Saá will have reached the vicinity of Paysandú, and Flores will again have an opportunity of trying the mettle of the adversary with whom it has been his fate to measure his strength on the memorable battle fields of Cepeda and Pavon. Destiny has again placed the champions face to face, and the probabilities are not at all brilliant in favor of the *Libertador*.

It must be conceded that the siege of Paysandú, which Flores has been conducting at his leisure for more than two weeks, undisturbed by any hostile force except the few hundreds of resolute men cooped up in the plaza of the city, and aided by the formidable naval power of Brazil, has been a real test of the strength of the revolution. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. And if Flores cannot take Paysandú, how can he expect to carry his enterprise to a successful issue, when, in a few days, or weeks at most, it is now certain that his Brazilian allies will have enough to do, to defend

themselves from the Paraguayan invader in the Brazilian Misiones? The siege of Paysandú has roused the indignation and martial spirit of the neighboring provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, which are not likely to remain passive spectators in the general war which is soon to burst forth.

It is difficult for the best friend of Brazil not to feel that the Empire has made a false step, and has been insensibly dragged along to a position from which it will be almost impossible to extricate herself with honor; that defeat in the field and terrible loss is likely to be her fate. How can she ever hope to regain by purely military measures her lost province of Matto Grosso, which, by this date will be in full possession of the Paraguayan forces, and whose area is more than five times that of the whole Republic of Paraguay? How can Brazil expect to recover her territory of Misiones when once occupied by twenty-five or thirty thousand allied forces of Paraguayans, Entre Rians, Corrientinos, and Orientals, each man of whom can allege in behalf of his own nation a better claim to the territory of Misiones than that of Brazil, which is in direct opposition to the text of treaties, and based only on military occupation? Time will tell, and the next few weeks will, perhaps, suffice to solve the problem.

The Oriental Government by an imposing solemnity which occurred on Sunday the 18th, has formally repudiated and cast to the flames the five treaties, which she alleges, not unreasonably, have been imposed upon her by Brazil, through her military superiority, after the campaign of Caseros. By successive occupations, spoliation, and imposed treaties Brazil had possessed herself of nearly half the original and natural limits of the Oriental Republic, and that republic has officially declared that it will proceed to take measures (counting, of course, upon the assistance of Paraguay) for the vindication of her territorial rights.

There was erected in the midst of the Plaza Independencia, just outside the market, a platform gaily decked out with carpeting, velvet-lined chairs and sofas for the dignitaries of the republic, and flanked at every side and angle by the fluttering of dozens of national flags. A hollow square was formed by the military and the battalion of National Guards, and without were thousands of people of every age, sex and color, standing in the broiling sun, impatient to witness the destruction of the humiliating treaties. In presence of all the corporations of the city, the civil and military dignitaries, the treaties were successively reduced to ashes. After this there were various speeches, of which the most notable was that of Don Pedro Zipitria, in behalf of a committee of citizens, who proposed a document for popular signature, which was promptly signed by more than a thousand citizens. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the presence of the boys of the city colleges marshalled in rank, with their flags and badges, and to whom a proclamation was directed in which the motives of the ceremony were set forth in a style adapted to the juvenile comprehension. I dare say those boys will carry the remembrance of that occasion to their dying day, as one of their most impressive reminiscences.

## BOMBARDMENT OF PAYSANDU.

(BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

Under the privileged title of a British subject I found refuge on board H. B. M. gunboat *Dotorell*, and had a perfect view of the various siege operations of Paysandú, the skillful and valiant defence of Leandro Gomez, the unjustifiable bombardment by the Brazilians, and the incidents therewith connected.

On the 5th inst. (Monday) at 5 in the morning, the five Brazilian gunboats were drawn up in line, the Admiral being on board one which took no part in the bombardment: three gunboats opened fire with shot and shell on the town, which was about two miles distant. The imperial gunners were not very expert; at first the balls fell in the water alongside of the vessels, and then trying a longer range they sent their projectiles near the church, killing a number of their own men who

had landed to attack the town on that side.

The bombardment was comparatively ineffective, as most of the 645 shells thrown at the town went very wide of their aim, destroying however a great part of the suburbs. When the firing had lasted 7½ hours (till 3 p.m.) the commanders, of the Spanish, English, and French gunboats, after many consultations sent a collective note to Admiral Tanguand, requesting him to cease the bombardment. Before this note was delivered the firing stopped, and the Admiral sent as reply that he suspended the shelling practise to suit Gen. Flores's movements, and would recommence shortly, whether the foreign commanders were agreeable or otherwise. Captain Johnson then gave the word to leave the decks and get the *Dotorell* ready for action, while we prepared to move up to take a position between the Brazilians and the shore. The French commander, however, got timid, and saying "that he had no instructions," backed out of a collision. This unfortunately checked the interference of the foreign vessels, and permitted the Brazilians to fulfil their threat.

Next day they landed several pieces of artillery and a large force of marines, as if determined to take the town by assault at the point of the bayonet. From the mast-head I could distinctly see the Brazilian column of four hundred men march regularly, as if on parade, and in close ranks, up to the barricade. They met no opposition and probably counted Paysandú as theirs, when on their arrival at the plaza in front of the church, a deadly whistling arose on all sides; from every window, gable, cranny, door, lane, and house-top, the garrison poured on them a galling fire, every shot bringing down a Brazilian, until the assailants made a futile effort to escape and were decimated by their unseen, but not unfelt, tormentors. Of the four hundred men, only thirty succeeded in returning to the gunboats; of the remaining three hundred and seventy, it is said the garrison hanged several as pirates. The Brazilians say their force was only three hundred men, but admit that it was annihilated.

I remained only four days on the *Dotorell*, but saw sufficient to convince me that the imperial and rebel allies were unable to take the town, which ultimately, after a close investment of sixteen days, has forced the besiegers to draw off. I had anticipated this from the beginning, for, a few days before the siege, when I waited on Leandro Gomez for a passport, he said, in my hearing, to one of the foreign commanders, that he would never give in, and if it came to the last, he would mount the barricade, wave the national banner, and blow up the whole place, garrison, besiegers and all. I am convinced he would keep his word, and this is what alarmed the Brazilians, as they have a salutary horror of being sent five hundred feet up into the air.

The sufferings of the town-folk almost baffle description, and many of the women and children killed in the bombardment might have escaped, but that no one could believe such a barbarity could be either attempted by the Brazilians, or permitted by the foreign commanders. I cannot vouch for the stories of the Brazilians having cut the throats of women and children in the suburbs, although it is possible, but I can contradict a rumor mentioned in the "Standard," of several women having been violated on the island.

The daughter of Sr. Cerro had a narrow escape, as the rebels surprised her father's house outside the barricades. They dragged her about in a shocking manner, tearing off her clothes, and beating her; but she managed to escape in a moment of confusion, and ran towards the barricades. The Captain of the Port, seeing the poor young lady in so perilous a plight, ran out and rescued her. She afterwards got aboard the *Dotorell*, and narrated with great *esprit* how she had run the gauntlet with the rebels.

Captain Johnson and the other commanders being anxious to save the families still remaining in Paysandú, arranged an armistice, and sent ashore some boat's crews to bring them off. D. Miguel Horta, agent for the "Standard," was entrusted with this task, and succeeded in arranging and

carrying out the retirement of the non-fighting portion of the inhabitants. The foreign commanders had some difficulty in making themselves mutually intelligible, none of them knowing more than his own tongue, but Mr. Green rendered valuable assistance as interpreter.

The "Standard," in its honorable impartiality, is more lenient to the rebels than they deserve: the Government troops are not the only cattle-stealers. A band of Colorados came to my place and took away 17 horses; as I am acquainted with all the rebel officers from Flores downwards, I posted off on foot to head-quarters, and begged for one horse, as I could not mind my sheep on foot. The officer replied, "My dear sir, we don't care whether you have a horse or not, we want them."

LIVERPOOL.

## FORT COIMBRA

As the Paraguayans have sent a force to attack this fort, we doubt not the following description will interest our readers.

Fort Coimbra is the first Brazilian settlement south on the Paraguay, and the first on the right bank since leaving Santa Fé, twelve hundred and eighty miles below. In all that extent of country, though habitable, fertile, and salubrious, we have not seen one white soul. The entire province of Matto Grosso is divided into three military districts, embracing fourteen commands: Matto Grosso, Santa Maria, and Baxo-Paraguay. This last includes that portion of the empire into which our expedition entered. I called on the commandante, who received me in a small room, with no superfluous furniture. We must remember that Coimbra at that time (1854) could only be approached from Rio de Janeiro by Cuyaba, a distance of 1200 miles land travel, and five hundred of river navigation: the land journey is over mountains, their passes in many places accessible only to mules. Coimbra is in latitude 190 deg. 55 min. 43 sec; long. 57 deg. 52 min. 32 sec., and stands on a spur of a mountain of the same name, which slopes to the river, raising not more than forty feet above it at the point on which is placed the fort, a solid stone structure, which could, with some few additions, be made a place of great strength. It mounts six guns, long twelve-pounders, most of them of brass, and very fine pieces. They completely command the channel of the river, which is here one-third of a mile wide. Vessels in passing are within point-blank shot. The interior of the fort was in admirable order, and great improvements were contemplated, some of which were in progress. Within the walls were small stone houses, the quarters of the commandante, three officers, and a part of the garrison: the remainder live without the walls, where are fixed the families of some of the soldiers. Madame Peixoto de Agevideo had given up all the comforts and luxury of a life in the capital, to share this frontier home with her husband. All supplies are obtained from Albuquerque, or the neighboring Indians. The mountains and pampas adjacent afford little scope for cultivation or grazing, the latter not being exempt from inundation, while the former offers little arable land. The new commandante had not been here long enough to carry out his contemplated improvements, which embrace gardens as well as additional military defences, by placing guns upon the heights of the Sierra, commanding the fort in the rear. The low lands, for some distance above Coimbra, are subject to inundation; but, at the same time, there are pieces of firm land, covered with excellent woods, and never overflowed except in seasons of extraordinary rise.

The mountains are still insulated peaks or short ranges, probably spurs of the Bolivian Sierras, which extend through Chiquitos.

As at Pan de Azúcar, so likewise at Coimbra, two insulated hills face each other on opposite sides of the Paraguay: that on the west we ascertained to rise four hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water, its formation being of lime and sandstone, with moss-like impressions resembling arescent marble, of which we got some very pretty specimens.

The temperature on the 28th of No.







English Carpenters. 011  
...  
67 Calle San Martin (altos),  
Front of the Balsa.  
Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mort-  
gages, etc.  
D. Alejandro Corne, exchange broker,  
advises the public and his friends  
that he has opened his office at No. 67  
(altos) calle San Martin, in front of the  
Balsa, where all transactions of business  
will be undertaken, respecting  
camps, houses, public funds, mort-  
gages, etc.  
Office hours from 9 in the morning,  
until 4 in the evening.

**Notice.**  
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this  
city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy  
marked "Jules Robin & Co." hereby  
caution the public that a spurious article  
in imitation of the genuine is now being  
offered on sale, the bottles of which are  
marked with the name of the aforesaid  
manufacturers, but are easily detected  
from the deficiency of their name being  
blinded in the corks and ours as sole  
agents on each bottle.  
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.  
JOHN BEST & BROS.

**English Carpenters.** 011  
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Office hours from 9 in the morning,  
until 4 in the evening.

**Public Notice.**  
The undersigned, Resident Director  
of this Company, with power to repre-  
sent the same in the Argentine Repub-  
lic, hereby gives notice to all the sub-  
scribers thereto in this country, that in  
pursuance with what is prescribed in  
the Articles of Association, approved  
by the President, and duly pub-  
lished in this Capital, he has appointed  
the twentieth (20th) day of January of  
the year ensuing, 1865, for the payment  
of two pounds sterling, or nine dollars  
and fifty cents, hand money, upon  
which the subscribers for, which pay-  
ment is to be made in Buenos Ayres at  
the registered office of the Company,  
No. 87 Calle de la Reconquista; and in  
the other cities and places of the Rep-  
ublic at such offices as the Company's  
Directors may determine.  
No. 4 of the Articles of Association,  
reads as follows, viz.: "The Directors may,  
from time to time, make such calls upon  
the subscribers in respect of all monies  
owed by their shares, as they may  
think fit; provided always that twenty-  
four hours notice, at least, be given of  
each call, and that no call shall exceed  
£2 per share, or be made at an inter-  
val of less than three calendar months  
after the last preceding call shall have  
been made; and each member shall be  
liable to pay the amount of calls so  
made to the persons; and at the times  
and places appointed by the Directors."  
x 125 THOMAS ARMSTRONG.  
Buenos Ayres, 14 December, 1864.  
d14, 10p

**Public Notice.**  
The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the  
**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
61 CORRIENTES,  
Is now replete with an unequalled variety of  
**NEW GOODS,**  
Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles  
especially suited to the wants of  
**CAMP PURCHASERS.**  
1m 0 10 61 CORRIENTES 61

**A LOS ESTANCIEROS.**  
Cereos de hierro para rodeos, potreros,  
corrales, chancas etc.  
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro  
y tablas.  
Mojones de hierro.  
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, ha-  
cienda vacuna y caballar.  
Pletas de hierro batido y de hierro  
fundido para construcciones.  
Maquinas de estrar alambre.  
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y  
cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas  
los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar  
sus campos en pocas horas.  
Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüe-  
les funcionando sin caballo, basta con  
un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar  
una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se  
arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se  
transporte con facilidad.  
En la fabrica de  
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.  
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

**Cotton Seed for the Million.**  
Fresh Cotton Seed to supply the  
whole Argentine Republic on hand at  
the STANDARD office. Parties requir-  
ing seed should apply without delay,  
as it is going fast, and now is the season  
for sowing.  
74 Calle Belgrano. o 26 15p

**To English Travellers.**  
Englishmen, and others visiting  
Buenos Ayres, will find every home  
comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which  
is the largest and best Hotel in this  
city.  
Charges are most moderate.  
Wines superb  
Table d'Hôte on European style.  
Board, with room, gas-lights, and  
attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.  
**HOTEL DE LA PAIX.**  
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle  
Reconquista.)  
J 23.

**Rams for Sale.**  
Offspring of pure Negrette and Ram-  
bouillet fathers: at the Estancia de L.  
de Chapaurouge, partido de San An-  
tonio de Arco.  
35 1m d6

**Sheep for Sale.**  
Within three leagues of the Capilla  
del Señor, 1500 prime Mestizas.  
Application to be made to Mr. Mi-  
chael Duggan, Once Setiembre.  
36 15 d6

**THE STANDARD COLONIAL SAVINGS BANK.**  
**BANK MAUA AND CO.**  
No. 103 Calle de Cangallo;  
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated  
in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are  
very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.  
The Bank of Maua and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes  
in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.  
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already  
reach a very large amount.  
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of  
clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally in-  
terested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund  
in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in  
lotteries, and other frivolities.  
The Bank of Maua and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in  
Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103  
Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays  
from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.  
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount  
deposited and withdrawn.  
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited;  
in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.  
The Bank of Maua and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from  
the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and  
always directed to promote the general welfare.  
The Bank of Maua and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will  
render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.  
Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1863.  
P. p. Maua and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

**CONDITIONS.**  
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency  
Silver Dollar upwards.  
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p) per annum, which is liquidated every  
six months.  
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.  
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one  
thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to  
the value established by the Bank.  
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying  
twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

**RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**  
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.  
NAMES OF STEAMERS.  
LA PLATA.  
PARANA, PARAGUAY,  
URUGUAY, U.N.A.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos  
Ayres on the 1st of each month.  
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their  
arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Con-  
tinent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company,  
the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.  
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing  
traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very  
moderate.  
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.  
In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been  
reduced as follows—  
1st Class.....£35.  
2nd ".....£25.  
3rd ".....£16.  
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—  
1st Class.....£65.  
2nd ".....£45.  
3rd ".....£30.  
These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe,  
more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large  
ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.  
The URUGUAY will sail on the 3rd of December.  
H. A. GREEN & CO.,  
85 RECONQUISTA.

**MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.**  
127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to  
Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or  
valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.  
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.  
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.  
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia, every  
Saturday.  
Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.  
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with  
the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.  
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening pre-  
ceding the sailing of the Paxon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c.  
Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Paxon will be detained  
till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open  
until Noon.  
n 16 x

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.**  
25 and 27—Calle Defensa—25 and 27.  
n 26 1 m

**Watches and Jewellery.**  
F. GROOTING.  
62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62

Has always on hand a fine and splendid  
assortment of  
Watches, lever and  
horizontal.  
Clocks of all des-  
criptions.  
Gentlemen's chains  
of plain and col-  
ored gold, Pins,  
Sleeve-buttons,  
Watch-keys.  
Rings with or with-  
out Diamonds,  
&c., &c.  
Set of Bracelet,  
Brooch and Ear-  
rings, Half-sets,  
single Bracelets,  
Brooches and  
Earrings, Cross-  
es, Lockets and  
Neck-chains.  
Ladies' Watch-  
chains and Keys  
&c.  
Gold Pen-cases and Penholders, &c.  
Particular attention is called to  
the great variety of Gold Chains (for  
ladies and gentlemen) at moderate  
prices. All kind of repairs well  
attended to and promptly executed.  
3m, 025

**PARA EL 25 DE MAYO**  
Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.  
Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28  
Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.  
AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.  
Empresarios,  
SABORIDO Y GARCIA.  
s 4 x.

**Nuevas Memorias Nacionales.**  
Office removed to  
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223.  
Leaves for Pilar every day.  
" Capilla del Señor every day.  
" San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days.  
" Zafate, all even days.  
" Tandero, 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25.  
Returns from Pilar every day.  
" Capilla, every day.  
" San Antonio, all even days.  
" Zafate, all uneven days.  
" Tandero, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28.  
" Conductors and Owners  
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.  
Director, Mr. PONGERARD, of the  
University College of London.  
First-rate Commercial education.  
Nothing but French and English  
spoken.  
N.B.—Spacious grounds and beauti-  
ful quinta, at the foot of the Calle  
Buen Orden hill, in view of the English  
Hospital.  
n 8 x

**Just Received.**  
A large assortment of portable Cri-  
mean beds, highly suited for camp and  
travelling purposes at J. Underwood's,  
Calle Potosi No. 89.  
n 24 1 m

**Fire.**  
**COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.  
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the  
River Plate,  
**BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,**  
Calle de la Piedad, 208.  
Jl. 1m

**TABACO DE LA PALMA.**  
Is an article entirely different from  
any other in present use, and solely  
manufactured by the undersigned at  
their Steam-Tobacco Manufactory.  
Containing no Paraguay Tobacco it  
is free from that peculiar bitterness  
usually encountered in Tobacco hereto-  
fore manufactured in this country for  
"pipe" use, while its strength is com-  
parable with that of the American To-  
bacco.  
Being nicely cut, it prevents this un-  
necessary trouble to the consumer, and  
packed in "tins," of convenient size  
with adjustable covers, there is less to  
fear from drying than with other To-  
baccos. Two very important consid-  
erations, particularly with those residing  
in the ear. It can, however, be ob-  
tained in packages of 1 lb each.  
At the manufactory can also be found  
Tobacco-fuente-colorado for cigarillos,  
and Tobacco Frances of the best qual-  
ity at exceedingly low prices.  
The "Tobacco de la Palma" can also  
be purchased at the following well  
known establishments.  
Messrs. Barry & Walker, corner of  
Calle Defensa y Moreno.  
Muir & Urie, No. 162 Calle Defensa.  
Chapole Brothers, 23 " "  
George Anderson, 53 " "  
Adolphus Wilkinson, Plaza Once de  
Setiembre.  
Thos. Nuttall, corner of Calle 25 de  
Mayo y Cuyo.  
KEYSER & CO.  
111 1m, d18

**TO CAMP PURCHASERS.**  
Just Received,  
**AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS**  
Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufactory) which we are offering  
at lowest possible cash prices at  
**THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT**  
OF BUENOS AYRES.  
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.  
**GALBRAITH & HUNTER**

**NOTICE.**  
We beg to advise the Public, and  
our Friends in particular, that we  
have been appointed, by letter from  
Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co.,  
Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole  
Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of  
their celebrated Extra Stout.  
**BARRY & WALKER.**  
97 Calle Defensa.  
(COPY.)  
"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,  
6th May 1864.  
"We have appointed Messrs. Barry  
and Walker sole Agents for the sale of  
our Porter in Buenos Ayres.  
(Signed)  
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."  
1 m s3.

**Sewing Machines.**  
A large and varied assortment on  
hand. Warranted to work well. They  
are all of the latest and most improved  
inventions, and of different prices.  
**JOHN SHAW,**  
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

**Holloway's Pills.**  
ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.  
When the blood is pure, its circula-  
tion perfect, and the nerves in good  
order, we are well. These Pills possess  
a marvellous power in securing these  
great secrets of health by purifying,  
regulating, and strengthening fluids  
and solids. Holloway's Pills can be  
confidently recommended to all persons  
suffering from disordered digestion or  
worried by nervous fancies or neuralgic  
pains. They correct acidity and heart-  
burn, dispel sick headache, quicken  
the action of the liver, and act as  
alteratives and gentle aperients. The  
weak and delicate may take them  
without fear. Holloway's Pills are  
eminently serviceable to invalids of  
irritable constitution, as they raise the  
action of every organ to its natural  
standard, and universally exercise a  
calming and sedative influence.  
**WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,**  
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras  
Wed, Aug 25, 1 v

**EDUARD ALLMAN.**  
139—CANGALLO—139.  
Begg to inform his Friends and the  
Public in general, that he has just re-  
ceived an assortment of Artificial Teeth,  
of the best quality, it being impossible  
to distinguish them from natural ones.  
He sets teeth in Amber, the same as  
in gold, with such solidity and elegance  
that it enables the person to masticate  
and speak with the utmost facility; he  
likewise continues drawing teeth and  
stumps with so much ease to the pa-  
tient as already known to the public;  
also fills teeth with gold and other new  
inventions, so that it is impossible for  
the gold to fall out.  
102 Sp d16.

**Notice.**  
Persons requiring good English board  
and lodging, by the day, week or month,  
terms moderate, may obtain the same  
by applying at Mrs. Chisera's, 92 Calle  
de Washington, Montevideo.  
96 1m, d17

**JAMES S. HILL & CO.,**  
Haberdashers,  
21—CALLE FLORIDA—21  
Just received some Children's Robes,  
at 800, 900, and 1000s each.  
140 d22, 6p

**For Sale,**  
Five hundred fine Sheep, by the run,  
good for the breeding of Mestiza Rams.  
There are no male animals amongst  
them, and they are from the breed of a  
well known estancia. For further par-  
ticulars apply to Don Antonio Guima-  
raens, Calle Lima, No. 334.  
131 d22, 6p

**HOTEL HARMONIE.**  
124—CALLE MAYO—124.  
The Proprietor of this establishment  
has the honor to announce to the Public  
in general that this place has been got  
up entirely new, and leaves nothing to  
be desired in the way of comfort; every  
convenience of lodging and board for  
families or gentlemen; pensioners also  
received—500s monthly. Lunch and  
supper every day. Herring salad, ham,  
and preserves; also draft ale and lager-  
beer, and all kinds of refreshments.  
79 9p, d15

**OSTEO OIDON**  
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.  
Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial  
Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing  
with the use of ivory, wire, or metal fastenings, and  
especially adapted for warm climates.  
**MESS GABRIEL**  
THE OLD ESTABLISHED  
DENTISTS  
Diplom 1813.  
27, Hurly Street, Cavendish Square,  
City Etabli ment—36 Ludgate Hill (1 door from the  
Railway Bridge).  
Liverpool: 131, Duke Street.  
Birmingham: 15, New Street.  
Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding  
particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an en-  
closure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which  
will enable them to take an impression of the month, so as  
to enable Messrs. G. to forward others a partial or complete  
set of Teeth.  
GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ORIENTAL GUM, for  
restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s, 6s, and 2s, per  
lot. Patent White Lined for Stopping. Front Teeth,  
warranted never to change color, 5s, and 10s, 6s, per  
packet; and the Quarta Dentes 1s, 6s, per box.  
Messrs. GABRIEL'S Practical Fracture Teeth, which explain  
the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented  
method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished  
direct on receipt of Twelve Guinea.

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